

## The Weekly Chronicle.

Published at The Dalles, Oregon, every Saturday at \$1.50 per year in advance.

### WE ARE PLEASED TO GREET YOU.

The first number of the THE CHRONICLE is before you and speaks for itself. It is far from perfect and there being room for improvement, we shall make it, until it is what its proprietors intend it to be, as good a newspaper as can be made out of the paper. The object of the paper is to assist to the utmost of its power in advancing the interests of The Dalles and country tributary to it. To advertise our resources, to build up our industries, to extend our trade, these we shall work for energetically and persistently. We desire the prosperity of every individual and firm in The Dalles, recognizing the fact that every individual member of a community, as long as that member is not a criminal or pauper, is of benefit to it; and working for the good of each, we hope to be of benefit to all. THE CHRONICLE will be non-partisan, and will devote its best energies to matters of local importance. Its columns will be open at all times for the discussion of local matters, requiring only of contributors that their language be at all times respectful and gentlemanly. We have no promises to make except to reiterate that whatever benefits The Dalles it shall be our pleasure to advocate at every opportunity, and to the best of our ability. We shall be just, fair and impartial, and ask that your criticisms of the paper be measured with that rule.

### THE MOSHACK.

Just what the meaning of the term "moshacks" is, is hard to say. It is applied indiscriminately to rich and poor, though the former get a decided preference, and is used principally for the reason that the speaker is talking metaphysics. We have heard the term applied time and again to the business men of The Dalles, and yet if the term has the meaning those using it, give it, of a non progressive person, or one who does nothing to benefit his town, it is sadly misapplied. There is an old saying that "you cannot eat your cake and have it," and it is certainly true that with a given amount of money you cannot put it in two places at once. The business men of The Dalles have not invested their money in factories, for the simple reason that they have used it all, are still using it all in developing the agricultural resources, and live stock industries. The Dalles does an immense credit business, and has hundreds of thousands of dollars trusted out, loaned as it were, to the farmers who are bringing in the wild land under cultivation, and the stockmen whose cattle, horses and sheep are turning the wild grasses of the mountain sides into twenty dollar pieces. Without this aid from The Dalles business men, the development of the agricultural and stock industries could not go on, could scarcely have begun. Without these, the country would be a desert waste, and The Dalles a whistling station; and yet these men, whose coin is aiding the farmer and stockman in their good work are flippantly called "moshacks." The settlers in a new country are generally persons of small, or moderate means, and require assistance until the result of their toil finds a market, and without the assistance of capital, they could not, nor would they in most cases, undertake to make themselves homes on the wild lands of Wasco county. If developing the country is the essence of "moshacking," then The Dalles is full of "moshacks," and there is room and demand for more. We need them in our business. "Moshacks" with wealth, and with a disposition to lend it to the new comers to aid in developing our resources, can find a glad welcome and an open field. We can't have too many of him; and he can't come too fast.

### FINISH THE WORK BY CONTRACT.

The engineers in charge estimate that it will take another appropriation as large as the present one, (\$435,000) to complete the work at the Cascade locks. A long-suffering and patient public might take heart of grace, could the statement be believed, and the hope cherished that that amount would do the work. The aforesaid public, however, are not willing to accept the statement as true. That amount would do that another or yet another appropriation, no matter how large, will do the work completed under the present management. Already \$1,180,000 have been expended and there is nothing comparative to show for it. What the people of Eastern Oregon want is that its representatives in Congress beseege Congress and the departments until the work is let by contract. When this is done we will believe the locks will be completed, and until it is done we will continue to believe that an appropriation for the locks is a dead waste of the people's money. It is not alone Eastern Oregon that is interested in this matter, but Portland's future depends largely upon the immediate opening of the Columbia. Channels of trade once established are hard to change, and these channels are being rapidly formed between eastern Oregon and Puget Sound, and Portland is losing a large portion of a trade which in a few years will be lost to her entirely, and forever. If Portland will add her influence, the work may be taken out of its present hands, and completed next year by contract. If she will not, the work will not be finished this century, and Portland will have voluntarily surrendered a trade, which alone, if properly fostered, would support a city of double her present size.

Comparative statements prepared by clerks of the house and senate committees, show the total estimated needs of the government for the next fiscal year to be \$481,032,169; increased \$75,430,529 over last year, and not including anything for rivers and harbors. The total estimated revenues for the current year are \$446,955,031, making an excess of \$34,077,138. The excess of estimated revenues over estimated expenditures, exclusive of the estimated revenues, of \$34,077,138. The excess of estimated revenues over estimated expenditures, exclusive of the estimated revenues, of \$34,077,138. The excess of estimated revenues over estimated expenditures, exclusive of the estimated revenues, of \$34,077,138.

### ANOTHER MILLION REQUIRED.

In conversation with a friend of ours recently, Lieutenant Burr stated that two appropriations as large as the present one would be required to complete the work on the Cascade locks, and that he had just completed estimates for the work. When the present appropriation was received it was stated by those in charge of the work that one more appropriation would do the work, but now after the lapse of a few months, the estimates are doubled. Were this the first time this thing had been done it would not create much surprise, but the fact is that this has been the cry with every appropriation until it has a too decided flavor of chestnuts, and horse-chestnuts at that. We are all tired of this Fabian system, and hopeless of seeing the work completed until it is taken from the war department and finished by contract. The work so far is but a yearly repetition of bad management, of lack of energy, incompetency and failure of any permanent results. With the present appropriation a million and a half dollars will have been expended, on work that was at first estimated to cost a million dollars, and a million more is said to be required.

### SHALL THE LAWS BE PUBLISHED?

The question of publishing the laws as made by the legislature is being agitated, and is generally indorsed by the newspapers, though there are of course some dissenters. It has been estimated that it would cost \$10,000, supposing fifty columns would hold the entire matter, the estimate allowing \$2 per column. We are inclined to think the cost would be considerably over that sum. Two dollars per column of solid matter would not more than pay for the composition, and while it is probable that most of the papers would be willing to publish the laws for about the cost, it could hardly be expected of them that they should do so at a loss. If the work could be done for an average of \$3 per column it would be cheap, but would cost then nearly \$20,000 than \$10,000. Besides this, it is a fact that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a person affected by the laws would seek the services of an attorney, if not at once, certainly before he got through trying to be his own lawyer.

### A DILATORY SECRETARY.

Day after day passes, but no voice from the interior department proclaims the good tidings that the forfeited railroad lands are thrown open for settlement. Of course we all know that this will be done, but we are tired of departmental red tape and governmental delay. The locks have made us weary, and the long waiting for the forfeiture bill was tiresome indeed. The rules governing the locating of these lands are still playing hide and seek among the gray matter in the secretary's brain pan, and from present indications will continue so to do until after the holidays. A multitude of people who have grown gray since they first located on these lands, await anxiously the day when title to their homes can be secured, and our senators and congressmen should give him no peace until this result is accomplished.

### THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

The Farmers' Alliance has developed such unexpected strength in the past year that it has made itself a decided thorn in the flesh for both old political parties, a source of continual irritation. That it will put a presidential candidate in the field in '92 is certain, and while there is little chance of his being elected, he will cut into the electoral vote in several of the states, and thus may have, probably will have the balance of power. Neither party can afford to lose a single state, yet it is very probable that both will lose at least one. The political outlook just now is that the election of president will be thrown into the house of congress, and that would mean a democratic successor to Harrison, the present congress holding until after the election.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

Home rule for Ireland is liable to be dropped from the platform of both g.o.p.s. unless Irishmen can show that they can govern themselves. That sound rolling country that has done duty so long will be sadly missed, but looks as though it would have to go. The Celtic blood undiluted, is hot, and the Celtic disposition fiery and passionate. Parnell from being idolized one day is detested and despised the next by fully one half his followers, and these in turn are fighting among themselves. Until Irishmen learn to control their tempers, and to govern themselves, "Home rule for Ireland" will cease to have attractions for our foreigners, and worse than that, will cease to yield that abundant harvest of coin in America, so necessary heretofore to keep the matter alive in Ireland.

Whatever else our next legislature may do, a new assessment law must be passed. The burden of taxation is endeavored to be made equal, but the existing laws this cannot be accomplished. The amount of taxes to be paid is measured, of course, by our expenses, and with the affairs of the country economically administered no one should grumble at paying his proper share; but the dodging of one causes a general effort to keep the assessor from hitting too hard, and the result is far from satisfactory. A new law is imperative and the legislature will have done well indeed, if it provides a system that will divide the burden equally.

The Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade of Portland are gathering statistics concerning the inland Empire, for the purpose of backing up a petition to congress, to have the locks at the Cascade finished by contract. We predict that the mass of information furnished then will give them a genuine shock of surprise. They have an idea, of course, that there is a big country up this way but they have no more idea of its magnitude or productiveness than a salmon has of the tariff on tin. They will know more and appreciate us better when the returns are in.

New Simpson. So your servant has run off. How foolish of her to leave your good home like this. Don't you think she'll regret it?

### YOU MAY RUE IT.

If to some jockey you're inclined, And wish to see him through it; Don't get too brash or "go it blind," Just put your wad up "in your mind," Or later you may rue it.

If you should find two lips to kiss, And want so much to do it, Don't let the thought of present bliss Betray you into angry misadventure, For later you may rue it.

You hold one ace. To your amazement draw two others to it. The other fellow stays and stays: Look out! Be careful how you raise, For later you may rue it.

If you should fall in love quite deep, And only wish the knew it, Just bear in mind, though talk is cheap, Sometimes it costs a man a heap, And later you may rue it.

### FOR A NEW LAW.

A memorial to be presented to the next state legislature is being circulated in this city and generally signed, asking that a state law be passed to provide for the irrigation of arid lands in Oregon. The following is the substance of the petition:

To the Sixteenth Biennial Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

We, the undersigned, settlers and taxpayers of Crook county, Oregon, most respectfully petition your honorable body, for the enactment of an act creating or granting power to establish irrigation districts with power to construct, own and maintain irrigation canals and ditches, to sue and be sued, to collect toll or tax for creating, operating and maintaining said canals and ditches, to borrow money or bond the districts for the necessary means of construction, and such other powers as shall be deemed necessary for the practical operation of said canals or ditches by said districts. Whereas the enactment of such an act would be of immeasurable benefit to the settlers of Eastern Oregon, therefore, the undersigned earnestly pray that their petition be granted.

The object of this memorial is for the passage of a law similar to that now in force in California, whereby the state is to be divided into irrigation districts, and the districts themselves shall own and operate the canals or ditches. All the taxable property within an irrigating district shall be subject to assessment and taxation for the purpose of constructing and maintaining the canals or ditches in that district. Should the intent of such a law be fulfilled, hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Eastern Oregon that would be fertile and productive if only irrigated, would be settled upon and cultivated by settlers, whose means are insufficient to construct irrigating canals.

The benefit of such a law, especially to Eastern Oregon, cannot fail to be seen. Let the people of Crook county unite in supporting a movement that will increase the wealth of their county ten-fold.

Every settler that comes into Crook county increases the value of your farm. The improvements your neighbor makes, increases the value of your property proportionately.—Prineville News.

### THERE IS ROOM ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.

We wish to reiterate the statement made in our salutatory, that this paper has ignored the question of politics, for the reason that we believe it can be of more benefit to the people of this section by devoting all of its space to matters of news, and to local affairs. To this end we desire to say that its columns are open at all times for the discussion of local matters, and especially such subjects as more particularly concern the farmers. The granges are especially invited to send us such matter as they desire published, and we will at all times gladly give them space, and make to do so, as long as they are dealt with on the same plan as the Indians, that long they will defy the government which they despise.

### A SPLENDID GRAPE COUNTRY.

The Seufert brothers have demonstrated that the foothills near The Dalles are splendidly adapted to the grape culture. They testify, the prisoners walked away whenever it pleased them to do so, and the court powerless to execute the laws, "adjudged without a day."

Brigham Young and the Mormon church instigated and planned the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and the individuals who obeyed their terrible commands, were all Mormons acting under the leader of their "Stake of Zion."

The Mormons will give up polygamy and become law-abiding citizens, and made to; but as long as they are dealt with on the same plan as the Indians, that long they will defy the government which they despise.

### A HEN AND SNAKE BATTLE.

The Fight the Result of Paternal Love on the Part of the Chicken.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferrell, East Bradford, owns a common hen which is raising a lot of young ducks. These follow her constantly, and over them she exercises a careful watch. The other day two of the little ones were taken away by a snake, and in their own way, communicated the fact that they had been stung by something. The old hen listened attentively, no doubt to their story, and inquiring into all the facts of the case, she decided to locate the cause. She went about very much after the style of Pinkerton detectives, and finally captured a long snake, with an unusually fat and broad head, wrapped around a post. The hen crouched and watched. Presently the snake left his "post of duty" and entering the long grass wiggled towards the ducks. Instantly the hen was upon him and a battle ensued. Mrs. Ferrell ran to the snake with a pitchfork of hot water. By this time a cessation of hostilities had taken place, the chicken, standing off a little ways and the snake having again wrapped himself around the post. The reptile's eyes were red and there was evidence of blood having been spilled. Mrs. Ferrell dashed the hot water upon his snake-head, and instantly the reptile leaped four feet in the air with a terrific splash. When he came down Mrs. Ferrell killed him with a shovel. The snake was of a kind that is rarely seen in that part of the country.

### Tired People.

The world is full of tired people—merchants tired of business, farmers tired of raising crops, mechanics tired of building houses, housekeepers tired of preparing food, operatives tired of rushing wheels. Pass along the road or street and see how very tired three-fourths of the people look. First shall they get rested? "Some say, 'by fewer hours of work!' But some have no work at all. Others might prescribe easy sofas and more arm-chairs and soft beds. But some of the people, who have the weariest look, have plenty of good furniture and luxurious upholstery. Now, we offer a pillow not stuffed with down and feathers, nor stuffed with the down of angels' wings. But a man who puts his head on it gets rid of his cares and aches and anxieties. It is a pillow stuffed with the promise: "Come into me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." "Cast thy burden on the Lord and he will sustain thee." We have friends who, when they cannot sleep well, put their head at night a pillow of hope, but they never have tried the better pillow filled with myth and frankincense from the Lord's garden. Men and women tired out with the world, try it!—Talmage.

New York's representatives to investigate the methods and merits of Dr. Koch's cure for consumption is Dr. H. P. Loomis, professor of pathology in the University

### CAINE SAYS MORMONS WILL SUBMIT.

Delegate Caine, of Utah, is an ingenious fellow. In a recent interview with a Washington Post correspondent, among other things, he says:

"The grossest injustice is to charge the Mountain Meadow Massacre to the Mormon church. It was really the work of individuals."

The last sentence is undoubtedly true, but unfortunately for Mr. Caine's position, the individuals were "leaders in Zion," and acting under the orders of the Mormon church, that is, Brigham Young. John D. Lee was the instrument, Klingman Smith the manager and Brigham Young the author of that terrible massacre, wherein, according to the simple wording on the monument placed over the remains of the victims by Major Paul, "110 men, women, and children were murdered in cold blood."

The writer saw that monument erected, and a few months afterward, saw the scattered stones of the monument, which was destroyed by Brigham Young's command.

The writer's father was United States judge for the southern district of Utah soon after the massacre took place, and made strenuous efforts to bring the perpetrators of this terrible crime to justice. There were no jails, and the grand jury was composed entirely of Mormons, who, of course, refused to find true bills. The jury was discharged, and, sitting as a committing magistrate, the judge issued warrants on the sworn affidavits of witnesses, who sought him in the night and offered to testify publicly to the whole affair if given protection out of the country. Marshal Dodge made a few arrests, but having no jail and being unable to get a posse, or deputies, could not hold his prisoners. The judge then, in command of the United States troops at Camp Floyd, for troops, and six companies of cavalry were sent to Provo city under command of Major Paul and Captain Prince. Bishop Nephi Johnson, in charge of that "Stake of Zion," Klingman Smith, Lee, and others, fled to the mountains, and Provo, and the country around Little Utah lakes, was depopulated. Colonel Forney, under instructions from the judge, gathered the seventeen little survivors, the oldest of whom, a lad of about 8 years, identified carriages and horses in possession of the dignitaries of the church, and even of Brigham Young himself, as the property of members of the unfortunate train.

He said to the writer on the steps of the court house at Provo, "When I get to be a man I'm going to kill Lee; I saw him shoot my mother." The affidavits we have read many a time, and no doubt many of them could yet be produced. They all tell the same story; the story that John D. Lee told when the sins of the Mormon church were laid on his shoulders, and he was chosen to atone for all, that the orders came from the bishop, who showed him his authority from Brigham Young.

The matter would have been sifted in 1858, by the governor, Alfred Cumming, of Missouri, protested against the use of troops around the court house, and General Johnston, under orders from Secretary Floyd, withdrew the troops. The marshal, an able and efficient man, by the way, was powerless; witnesses were afraid to testify, the prisoners walked away whenever it pleased them to do so, and the court powerless to execute the laws, "adjudged without a day."

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### Parnell Men Score a Point.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18, 1890.—At a meeting of the corporation of Kilkenny to-day some members introduced and attempted to pass resolutions declaring in favor of Parnell's parliamentary candidature of the McCarthyites. Parnell's men objected, the supporters of Parnell withdrew from the meeting. The Parnellites thereupon elected a chairman and passed resolutions expressing confidence in their leader.

### Wife Murderer Hanged.

WELLAND, Ont., Dec. 18.—1890. Author Hoyt Day, who murdered his wife by pushing her over the cliff at Niagara Falls, July last, was hanged this morning. The condemned man walked to the scaffold firmly and with a smile on his face.

### A Well-known Firm Assigns.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 18, 1890.—S. A. Keane, doing business under the name of S. A. Keane & Co., assigned this morning. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Keane and his cashier for removing money when the bank was known to be insolvent.

### A Bad Man Convicted.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 18.—Antonio Guerrero, alias Charles Querot, "Jack the Ripper," of Mexico, was today convicted of eighty murders and fourteen rapes. He was sentenced to death.

### Blizzard in Cleveland's State.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1890.—The heavy snow storm of yesterday has developed into a regular blizzard. All trains are late, and street cars could not be run until noon.

### A Georgia Fallure.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Memphis & Co., of Rome Georgia, wholesale grocers and

### SITTING BULL'S DEATH.

How the Old Chief Fell—Bravery of the Indian Police.

DEVER, Col., Dec. 16.—A news courier from a camp near Daly's ranch has the following from Rapid City, Dakota:

A rancher has just arrived in great haste to our commanding officer and reports a command of cavalry was attacked and two officers and fifty men killed, but the Indians repulsed with heavy losses. The number of Indians killed is not known. The Indians were put to rout. The report is not authenticated. It is not known whose command it was—probably that of Major Tupper, of the Sixth cavalry, and his three troops of 140 men. Our command marches to their assistance to-morrow.

A special from the Sixth cavalry, now on the Cheyenne river, via Rapid City, says Major Perry's command was joined early this morning, and Scout Gus Craven reported near Snitville, a large number of Indians had been seen on small creek in the brakes. A number of shots were exchanged. While some government wagons were crossing Spring creek they and their escort were attacked by forty-eight Indians, and over 100 shots were exchanged, one soldier being wounded and another shot through the hat. A troop of Captain Wells' cavalry came to the rescue and the Indians ran away.

Craven reports having seen sixty-three troops, which contained 100 Indians, camped near the mouth of Spring creek. Early this morning troops were sent out, but the hostiles had again returned to the Bad Lands. General Carr sent armed parties to guard the ranch where the Indian was killed yesterday. He was a nephew of Kicking Bear. Yesterday General Carr sent troops of cavalry up into the Bad Lands to watch any movement of hostilities. The only outfit known for these Indians is a trail which goes up Cottonwood across the road from Rapid creek to Wounded Knee. This trail will be closed tomorrow by a large body of Sixth infantry.

### AN ELECTION AT LAST.

The Legislature of Idaho Elects Its First Senators.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 18.—In joint session the legislature today elected its first senators.

McConnell and DuBois to the United States senate.

Reaches the Negroes.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 18, 1890.—It is reported that negroes in Mandan are affected with the Mosaic craze and are holding meetings in empty government buildings.

Bad Railroad Accident.

QUERREY, Dec. 18, 1890.—An express train from Halifax on Inter-Colonial road ran off an embankment near St. Joseph to-day. Five persons were killed.

### The Northern Rattles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1890.—The Northern Pacific directors have notified the president's agreement and appointed David S. Wegg a member of the advisory board.

The Great Storm has Passed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 18, 1890.—A great snow storm has passed over. Business is again resumed. Monetary loss great, will reach way up in thousands.

### Owen Brothers Fall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18, 1890.—Owen Brothers, agents of the Atlantic Mills, have assigned. Liabilities, large.

Big Storm in Pennsylvania.

BELEFONTE, Pa., Dec. 18, 1890.—Snow to the depth of 24 inches fell on a level here this morning. Trains all blocked.

### Wheat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 18, 1890.—Market close, wheat easy, cash 90 3/4, Jan. 91 3/4, May \$1.00.

It's a Young Prince.

BERLIN, Dec. 18, 1890.—The Empress Augusta Victoria has given birth to a son.

### San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 18, 1890.—Wheat—Buyer season, 1.40 1/2.

Horticultural Notes.

The subject of injury to the stems of fruit trees by the sun scald has been discussed for many years at our horticultural meetings and in the agricultural papers. Our experienced cultivators have advised the shading of the stems by very low tops, the use of straw, or the trees, when planted, to the south, or the plan of top-working on stems not liable to such injury. But I now notice in several of our western papers an illustrated paper by O. F. Brandt, of Minnesota, which outlines a plan for protecting the stems so thoroughly that the trees will live and bear beautiful crops for at least forty years. Briefly stated the plan is to enclose the stem and branches the first year or two with a box filled with earth from bottom to top with straw, and after this time to enclose the stem only with the box filled with earth, taking all away in the spring. If we admitted that the plan would work fairly well in the more temperate climate of Minnesota, and that people or there would annually perform this work at the proper time, we can say positively that it will not only save our fruit trees in Iowa if they are from three to five feet in height, as recommended by Mr. Brandt. With us we are apt to have rain and thaw in the winter, and winter and early spring. Even a small amount of rain or melted sleet will be conveyed by the limbs to the earth surrounding the stem, and in the winter season waiting freezing and drying to the stem during the dormant season, and the bark is not in a normal condition when the box is taken off for enduring the hot glare of the sun of spring and summer.

### Some time ago a newspaper described

Vaseline as a beautiful substitute for lather in shaving, closing with the statement that the man who uses Vaseline once will be no delighted that he will kick his mug, brush and soap out of the house. This was not the rock-ribbed and everlasting truth, but all the same a great many persons tried the vaseline experiment. Each man of them has constituted himself a committee of one on slaugther and is lying in ambush for the man who wrote up vaseline as an aid to easy shaving.

### The Indians have a theory that every

white deer has a "mad stone" in its stomach. They believe that the "Great Spirit" places this stone in the white deer's stomach to absorb poisons which that delicate animal may take in while eating grass. In 1848, Captain Wilson, of Alabama, killed a white deer. Knowing the Indian superstition, he opened the animal and found a spongy stone as large as a man's fist. This stone, as the property of W. B. Somers, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been successfully used in cases of hydrophobia and snake bite.

### Call for Meeting.

All members of the Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor are requested to attend a meeting at The Dalles, Tuesday, December 30, at 7:30 p. m., in the Knights of Pythias hall. By order of

### JOINT COMMITTEE.

### A Bridge to North Dalles.

There now seems no doubt but that the great bridge which is to cross the Columbia river between North Dalles and The Dalles will be built before high water is again reached as most of the

### THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indians Attack Fifty Men at Daly's Ranch—A Small Fight.

DEVER, Col., Dec. 18.—A special from Cheyenne river, via Rapid City, at 3:30 this morning by courier just in, has aroused the camp. He states that a party of fifteen men are besieged fifty miles from here on Spring creek, at Daly's ranch. The Indians have made three attempts to fire the ranch, one of which was very near successful. General Carr sent Major Tupper with 100 men to the rescue.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 18, 1890.—Wheat—Buyer season, 1.40 1/2.

Horticultural Notes.

The subject of injury to the stems of fruit trees by the sun scald has been discussed for many years at our horticultural meetings and in the agricultural papers. Our experienced cultivators have advised the shading of the stems by very low tops, the use of straw, or the trees, when planted, to the south, or the plan of top-working on stems not liable to such injury. But I now notice in several of our western papers an illustrated paper by O. F. Brandt, of Minnesota, which outlines a plan for protecting the stems so thoroughly that the trees will live and bear beautiful crops for at least forty years. Briefly stated the plan is to enclose the stem and branches the first year or two with a box filled with earth from bottom to top with straw, and after this time to enclose the stem only with the box filled with earth, taking all away in the spring. If we admitted that the plan would work fairly well in the more temperate climate of Minnesota, and that people or there would annually perform this work at the proper time, we can say positively that it will not only save our fruit trees in Iowa if they are from three to five feet in height, as recommended by Mr. Brandt. With us we are apt to have rain and thaw in the winter, and winter and early spring. Even a small amount of rain or melted sleet will be conveyed by the limbs to the earth surrounding the stem, and in the winter season waiting freezing and drying to the stem during the dormant season, and the bark is not in a normal condition when the box is taken off for enduring the hot glare of the sun of spring and summer.

### Some time ago a newspaper described

Vaseline as a beautiful substitute for lather in shaving, closing with the statement that the man who uses Vaseline once will be no delighted that he will kick his mug, brush and soap out of the house. This was not the rock-ribbed and everlasting truth, but all the same a great many persons tried the vaseline experiment. Each man of them has constituted himself a committee of one on slaugther and is lying in ambush for the man who wrote up vaseline as an aid to easy shaving.

### The Indians have a theory that every

white deer has a "mad stone" in its stomach. They believe that the "Great Spirit" places this stone in the white deer's stomach to absorb poisons which that delicate animal may take in while eating grass. In 1848, Captain Wilson, of Alabama, killed a white deer. Knowing the Indian superstition, he opened the animal and found a spongy stone as large as a man's fist. This stone, as the property of W. B. Somers, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been successfully used in cases of hydrophobia and snake bite.

### Call for Meeting.

All members of the Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor are requested to attend a meeting at The Dalles, Tuesday, December 30, at 7:30 p. m., in the Knights of Pythias hall. By order of

### JOINT COMMITTEE.

### A Bridge to North Dalles.

There now seems no doubt but that the great bridge which is to cross the Columbia river between North Dalles and The Dalles will be built before high water is again reached as most of the

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